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ALLIED ARMIES CONTINUE SURRENDER ENFORCEMENT

Occupy Various Areas Replacing Defeated Germans; Reich Fleet Units Give Up

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Allied armies today continued the task of enforcing the unconditional surrender terms signed by defeated Germany, according to reports reaching here.

A British task force landed in the Channel Islands without opposition today. The principal islands in the group are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark which were seized by the Germans in the summer of 194[illegible].

Meanwhile, the Luxembourg radio reported that the German holdout garrison in the French channel port of Dunkirk—last pocket of German resistance in France—has surrendered. German forces at Lorient, La Rochelle and St. Nazaire had laid down their arms yesterday.

In Scandinavia, British and Norwegian troops took control of Oslo and General Franz Boehme, German Commander, agreed to withdraw his troops from 48 major Norwegian localities before tomorrow midnight.

Further south, British naval forces arrived in Copenhagen where the Germans relinquished the capital port to them. The administration of the port was immediately turned over to the Danish authorities.

Meanwhile, an AP dispatch said that 1,500 Soviet soldiers landed on the Danish island of Bornholm off the southern tip of Sweden. It was reported they had arrived in order to disarm the German garrison there.

Remnants of the German submarine and surface fleet also began surrendering today. The cruiser Prinz Eugen (10,000 tons) and the Nuernberg (6,000 tons) surrendered to the British navy at Copenhagen. Two large destroyers, one small destroyer, two torpedo-boats, ten mine-sweepers, 13 flak ships, 19 armed trawlers and two armed merchantmen were with them.

Also a German submarine sailed into Weymouth harbor and surrendered today while six others that had continued their marauding until Germany's final hour were sighted heading for Allied ports.

Surrender on Crete, Miros

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—The German forces on Crete and Miros Islands surrendered to the American, British and Soviet forces yesterday, according to a report from Athens. On Crete, a surrender agreement was reached between representatives of the British, Greek and German forces at 10:30 p.m. and a surrender instrument was signed. On Miros Island the German forces surrendered to a representative of the Greek forces at noon the same day. On Crete there are about 10,000 German garrison forces and 4,000 Italians.

WAR PRISONERS' ISSUE SET

Germans, Italians Interned in U.S. To Be Sent Home

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Services of Supply, declared yesterday, that the transportation of German prisoners of war to the United States ceased as from May 7 and the United States War Office has requested General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the European Invasion Forces to decide as to the measures to be taken in regard to the return home of German war prisoners interned in the United States.

"It is the army's wish to send them back at the earliest possible moment. Among the prisoners, however, are many who are being employed in agriculture, so that preparations will likely have to be made by the United States. The Italian prisoners of war, who applied for work with the armed services in non-combatant capacities, will be given priority treatment."

Ordered to Walk Back

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—Reports received here today indicate that the Allied forces are going to treat the surrendered German forces extremely harsh. The 120,000 German troops who surrendered in the Netherlands are reported to have been ordered to march back to Germany.

The German forces have to walk 300 kilometers from the place at which they surrendered in the Netherlands to Germany. They have a month's supply of food, but nothing on which to transport it. Furthermore, they have been ordered not to purchase any food in the course of their long march, so that the hunger and physical exhaustion these troops are to face is beyond description.

A Reuter dispatch says that German prisoners number at least 10,000,000 and that they will be treated as prisoners of war for seven years. During the coming seven years, the German prisoners of war are going to be compelled to engage in the reconstruction program of the Allied nations.

Terboven Kills Self; More Reich Leaders Arrested by Yanks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—Josef Terboven, German Commissioner for Norway, and General Wilhelm Rediess, German Police Chief, have committed suicide, according to a report reaching the Norwegian telegraph agency today from Oslo. Terboven was appointed Reich Commisioner for German-occupied Norway in April, 1940 at the time of the German invasion. Meanwhile a Prague dispatch said that the chief of the National Socialist Party in the Sudenten area and Dr. Hans Frank, Reich Commissioner in former Czechoslovak territory, were arrested by the American forces yesterday.

ANOTHER 'BIG 3' MEETING LIKELY IN LONDON SOON

Eden Reported Stopping in Washington Next Week to Make Arrangements

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—Another big-three meeting—possibly in London —is believed to be near, according to reports current in New York.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is expected to leave San Francisco at the beginning of next week and it is suggested that he will halt at Washington to make arrangements for the early convening of the conference between President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Dispatches from London say that the British capital—hitherto ruled out owing to the constant German bombardment—likely will be the site of the discussions of such subjects as firstly, the Polish deadlock; secondly, treatment of high-ranking German war criminals; thirdly, the working of the Allied Control Commission inside Germany; fourthly, territorial adjustment such as Yugoslavia's claims to Istria and Gorizia and what to do with Italy's colonies.

With the Red Army no longer needing his personal direction, it is believed that Stalin may be more willing this time to travel west for such a conference in the only big-three capital which has not yet witnessed such a meeting.

Eden Backs Polish Leaders

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—In a press interview at the San Francisco Conference, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today stated that the 13 abducted Polish leaders were the men behind the Polish underground movement with excellent records of having resisted the German army during the war.

He revealed that all 15 leaders were men whom the British Government intended to have in the new National Unity Government of Poland based on the Crimea Agreements. As long as the arrest of these men hinged on the Polish problem Britain's work at the San Francisco Conference could not be brought to a termination and concluded that some conclusive measure must immediately be adopted by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Mikolajczyk Explains

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—Former Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in a statement today on the arrest of the 16 Polish leaders by the Soviets said that they were a political delegation and always sincere partisans of cooperation with the Soviets, according to a London dispatch.

He said, "In leaving for these negotiations they were confident that the conversations would relate to the execution of the Crimea decisions."

The statement said that the members of the council of national unity were anxious to reveal themselves immediately on the entry of the Soviet troops, but the lack of freedom and methods applied by the Lublin Committee prevented this. They, therefore, requested through London that their identities should be disclosed to the Soviet, British and American governments. They would not have revealed themselves had they felt the slightest possibility of being accused of activities against the safety of the Soviet army. Other democratic party leaders were also arrested including Dr. Kiernik, former minister and companion of former Premier Witos.

EVATT HIT FOR OPPOSING TRUSTEESHIP STRUCTURE

Menzies Fears Trouble With U.S., Britain; Demands Parliamentary Discussion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—Robert Menzies, former Prime Minister and leader of the opposition, expressed his fears in the Australian House of Representatives today that Dr. H. V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, is involving Australia in a dispute with Britain and the United States and possibly France by the "exercise of his independent judgment" at San Francisco, according to a Canberra dispatch.

He asked if this were the Government's policy and demanded a parliamentary discussion of the matter.

Menzies was referring to the New York Herald Tribune report that Australia is leading the fight against the United States and British plans for trusteeships of backward areas particularly with the suggestion that all colonial areas be put under international supervision. If this were carried out it would involve Australia's solvency over Papua as well as the solvency of Great Britain over her colonies, the report added.

Acting Prime Minister Joseph Chifley promised to consider the question and make a statement.

Trying to Reach Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—Under observation now at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco is a question that holds considerable importance for the future peace and security of the world, says a San Francisco report. The question is this: By what system of trusteeship should dependent areas in many sections of the globe be governed?

The delegates of the sponsoring powers are comparing notes on the general topic of trusteeship, the report added, and are attempting to reach an overall agreement. The resulting plan will then be submitted for observation to the smaller countries at the conference before it is presented to the United Nations meeting as a whole. It is a difficult and delicate subject at the best, and for that reason a number of things should be clearly understood.

First of all, the delegates at the San Francisco conference will be concerned only with the drafting of the principles and purposes that should guide whatever system of trusteeship is finally set up. In other words, there will be no attempt made at the San Francisco Conference to decide what specific areas should come under a trusteeship or what nations if any should have control in a particular region. It cannot be assumed either that the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations will go beyond the existing mandate and other enemy territories in establishing a system of trusteeship.

And here is another factor to bear in mind. The proposed world security organization when it is fully established and operating will enable progress to be made in political, social and economic conditions throughout the world. And this will include the dependent areas which may come under a system of trusteeship. In this connection a statement made more than a month ago by U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius should help to clarify this whole problem. Stettinius said that it appears desirable that the governments represented at Yalta, in cooperation with the Chinese Government and the French Provincial Government should endeavor to formulate proposals for submission to the San Francisco Conference for a trusteeship structure as a part of the general organization. This trusteeship structure, it is felt, should be designed to permit the placing under it. Of the territories mandated after the last war and such territories taken from the enemy in this war; as might be agreed upon at a later date and also such other territories as might voluntarily be placed under trusteeship. No discussion was had at Yalta or was contemplated prior to or at San Francisco regarding specific territories. From these it can be seen that only the framework of a system of trusteeship will be erected at the San Francisco Conference. But as in the building of the security organization, the designing of a structure for trusteeship will call for a thorough examination of all proposals and recommendations before a final draft is made.

Reveal Their Plans

Both the United States and Great Britain have voiced their plans regarding the trusteeship system.

The American plan would divide trustee territories into two categories. The first would be: strategic areas which would require only a limited degree of supervision by the security council within the world organization. The second would be other areas which would fall under the supervision of a trusteeship council responsible directly to the general assembly of the organization.

Apparently, the American delegation is interested primarily in areas which could be considered strategic from the military point of view. One of the delegates, Commander Harold Stassen, said the other day that the United States must retain control of naval and air bases in the Pacific. Certainly, the United States will come out of this war by far the greatest naval power in the Pacific. In fact, as the nation with greatest overall military strength. Thus, the ships and planes of the United States would be the best guarantee of the maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific. But ships and planes must have strategically located bases from which to operate. And this is where a system of trusteeship permitting American control of certain military areas would be of great service. It should be understood that four main considerations entered into the formulation of the American position. These considerations were the future security of the world, the future security of the United States, the problem of aiding dependent peoples and the problem of developing resources of certain territories.

And to repeat: the American plan of trusteeship calls for a system whereby some areas will be under only limited scrutiny of the security council and others indirectly under the supervision of the general assembly.

Now, the proposals of the British Government concerning trusteeships have a different plan. They would retain for the security council a final responsibility in trustee areas. The British Government does not see how it is possible logically to divide dependent areas into strategic and non-strategic regions. And even if such a division were feasible, the British maintain that a certain amount of international supervision should be exercised over the strategic areas as well as others from the economic and social standpoint. All of which lead one to the conclusion that a great deal of discussion will have to take place and a great many obstacles overcome before a final system of trusteeship can be agreed upon at the San Francisco Conference.

Monumental Task of Rebuilding Europe Starts—Allies Mop Up Reich Remnants

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—War-stricken Europe turned to the monumental tasks of reconstruction today as the Allied armies continued rounding up German remnants and taking into custody men who had played prominent roles in the German National Socialist Party, according to a London dispatch.

Reports reaching here from Germany said that the American troops held Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader who paved the way for Fuehrer Hitler's march into Czechoslovakia, and Karl Frank, German military governor of the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate.

Victorious Soviet troops paraded yesterday through Prague, the last European capital to be captured. It is learned that the day battle there had extended four hours over the deadline for the cessation of hostilities.

German soldiers who fled westward from Prague toward the American lines were accompanied by thousands of German carpet-baggers and farmers leaving their land. In meadows along the way hundreds of German soldiers slept.

The formal end of the European War found billions of farmers away from home. One of the continent's most pressing problem is to see that these people go back to produce food for next winter. It is estimated that the task of getting the uprooted people settled again may continue for three months.

London reports said that the British Government officials were completing their plans to support the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's task of feeding and sheltering the continent's millions who have suffered from the war. It is added that the organization of the commission which will control the British-occupied portion of Germany already is nearly complete.

Meanwhile, it is reported that in the old Eastern Front area, special Red Army mop-up squads rounded up thousands of Germans still hiding or wandering around in localities scattered from the Baltic Sea to the Tyrolean Alps. In two days, 100,000 Germans were captured in these Soviet mop-up operations.

DISSOLVING ELECTION

Date Undecided Yet, Churchill Informs House of Commons

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, questioned in the House of Commons today about the general election stated that the actual date of dissolution would be made known before the Royal proclamation, according to a London report.

He also told the Commons that he would move next week for an address of the King on the occasion of the victory in Europe.

Furthermore, he said that he hoped Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will be back from the San Francisco conference next week.

Benes Back in Prague

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—President Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia returned to Prague today, according to a report from that city.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY FAVOR RED ASCENDANCY

Anglo-American Reaction to Soviet Initiative in Occupied Areas Watched

By JIRO TAGUCHI

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, May 9—The collapse of National Socialist Germany means the destruction of Europe's fortress of anti-Communism. The Soviets' position in Europe has now automatically become very advantageous. That is to say, the Soviets have already placed under their influence entire Eastern Europe and Central Europe east of the line extending from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic Sea. Their sphere of influence furthermore includes Eastern Germany with Berlin, Austria, and most of Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Baltic states, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. This rise of Soviet influence shows the historic development of the present war. What does the Soviet Union intend to do with this great war spoil?

Judging from the recent Rumanian and Austrian questions, it is clear that the Soviet Union intends to force her own policy on these countries. According to the decision of the Crimea Conference, postwar problems in Europe were to be solved by the cooperation of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. But already various difficulties have arisen from the Soviet Union's independent policy toward Rumania and Bulgaria. This Soviet policy of attaining her object by any means is quite irritating to the United States and Britain.

Soviet diplomacy seems now to be at the height of its triumph on the European stage. The most important question now is that of Germany's disposal. According to the Crimea formula, the anti-Axis forces are to occupy various parts of Germany, and to form a central control committee at Berlin. As the Crimea formula does not provide anything more, the occupying nations may be able to establish within their respective areas of occupation their own administrative and economic structures. In this respect, it is significant that the Soviet Union has established a new government in Austria, in which only two portfolios, those of Home and Education, are occupied by Communists. This shows the Soviet intent to utilize the police to protect the new structure after the conclusion of military operations, as in the case of her attitude toward Rumania and Hungary.

This policy of the Soviet Union toward Austria may indicate that she intends to take a similar attitude toward the occupied areas occupied by her in Germany. According to British newspapers, the Soviet Union seems to be already enforcing in these occupied areas in Germany the policy adopted by her in the Balkans, using German officials and technicians under local authorities for industrial development.

Then, the immediate problems facing Germany consist of the following three. The first is that of labor, or what administration the German laboring class desires. The second is that of the collapse of the middle class because of air raids, or the question of this new laboring class. The third concerns the movements of the industrial capitalists closely connected with the defunct National Socialist administration; whether or not the United States and Britain will aid these capitalists is to be seen in the future.

Present conditions in Germany favor the advance of the Soviet influence. The United States and Britain have apparently not yet established effective policies to counter this advance of the Soviet influence. The Soviets have already sent ships fully loaded with foodstuffs to the occupied areas in Germany, and recognized the food ration of 400 grams of bread daily for German laborers and 200 grams for the German general public, while the United States and Britain have only guaranteed their starvation in the coming winter.

Not only in Germany, but in Yugoslavia, Italy, Belgium and France, the leftist tendency is becoming quite notable, and this is a very important phenomenon in Europe today. In these circumstances it is not difficult to imagine what the future relations will be between the Anglo-Americans on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other in connection with the question of Germany.

Thus it is quite evident that with the close of the war, entire Europe is heading along a definite current. As expected it has put the American-British-Soviet relations into a very delicate situation. A new regime will be established in Germany very shortly, and then the fate of entire Europe will be decided,

200 SUPER FORTS ATTACK CHUGOKU, SHIKOKU AREAS

Bombs Dropped Mainly in Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures on Thursday

Some 200 B-29's came attacking the Chugoku and Shikoku districts on the morning of May 10. About 3:40 a.m. one B-29 penetrated into the Chugoku zone from the Bungo Strait and came out to the Japan Sea from the western part of Yamaguchi Prefecture. The plane then turned back and entered Shikoku and fled toward the south by way of the southwestern extremity of Shikoku.

About 30 B-29's, in three formations, approached the southwestern extremity of Shikoku a little after 6 a.m., and went northward along the western coast of Shikoku. They crossed the central part of Shikoku from the Inland Sea and fled to the south after 8 a.m.

Other planes dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Matsuyama as well as in the waters near Misaki Peninsula. One B-29 circled over Tosa Bay and dropped bombs in the bay.

About 200 B-29's that had concentrated over the sea southwest of Shikoku at about 8 a.m., flew northward in some 15 formations by way of Bungo Strait and penetrated into the western part of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

After having dropped bombs in Yamaguchi and Hiroshima prefectures, the enemy formations fled to the south via the neighborhood of Matsuyama, Shikoku, between 10 and 11 a.m.

Macassar Raider Downed

Domei

MACASSAR, May 10.—About 11:30 a.m. today when 12 B-24's invaded the air over this city, two of the attackers were severely damaged, of which one is believed to have been downed, it was announced by the Japanese Forces on the spot at 1 p.m.

SHAW DEFENDS GANDHI

Hits Suggestion of Indian Delegate In S. F. That Mahatma Retire

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—George Bernard Shaw, still in his 89th year Britain's most pungent critic, commented to a Reuter's correspondent today on the three suggestions put forward by Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Indian delegate to the San Francisco Conference, and stubbornly defended Mahatma Gandhi, according to a London dispatch.

Asked first what he thought of Sir Firoz Khan Noon's view that Gandhi's politics are half a century out of date, Shaw retorted, "His tactics like all tactics are subject to error and readjustment, but his strategy is as sound as it was 50 or 5,000,000 years ago."

To the suggestion that Gandhi should retire in favor of a younger man, Shaw responded crisply, "Retire from what? His position is natural, not official."

Then coming to Noon's third suggestion that Gandhi should hand over the leadership of the Congress to Pandit Nehru "who would make an excellent successor," Shaw said: "Mahatma cannot 'hand over' anything. Leadership is not a plug of tobacco that can be passed from one man to another. However, Nehru though at the moment disabled by disgraceful and cowardly imprisonment is a very notable leader in no way extinguished by Gandhi."

His Majesty Receives Tsai Pei in Audience; Envoy to Leave Post

His Majesty the Emperor at 11 a.m. on Friday received in audience at the Phoenix Hall in the Imperial Palace Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, who will leave his post and return home shortly. Ambassador Tsai respectfully told His Imperial Majesty of his prospective return home, to which His Imperial Majesty gave gracious words. Then, Ambassador Tsai was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress at the Paulownia Hall.

NIMITZ ADMITS ATTACK BY JAPANESE AIR UNITS

Two Auxiliary Vessels Damaged in Okinawa Waters; Casualties Also Given

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—Nimitz' communique today admitted the damaging of two auxiliary vessels by Japanese Air Units on Wednesday night in Okinawa waters, according to a Guam dispatch. The communique also said that the Japanese followed up their bombing of the Central Airfield on Wednesday by an attack on American vessels and ground installations on Thursday.

The United States military authorities today made their traditional piecemeal revelation on the casualties suffered by the American forces in ground battles in the Okinawa area up to May 7 as 16,425, according to a Washington dispatch.

Air Attacks Continued

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 10.—Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps inflicted heavy blows on enemy task forces in the waters south of the Ryukyu Archipelago yesterday afternoon.

Meanwhile, from yesterday evening to this morning, Japanese Air Units in several waves repeatedly attacked groups of enemy warships operating around the main Okinawa Island and dealt staggering blows to cruisers and other large surface craft.

200 Enemy Planes Active

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 10.—An aggregate total of 200 enemy planes carried attacks in the Okinawa war theater yesterday. Most of the enemy machines came from the airfield on the main Okinawa Island, revealing the fact that the activities of enemy task forces around the Okinawa Islands have greatly deteriorated.

AMERICA WILL NOT CUT TAXES, SAYS MORGENTHAU

Continuance of Conscription in Britain Is Indicated By Churchill

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, indicated today that the Administration is opposed to any reduction of taxes until Japan is defeated, according to a Washington dispatch.

"The Administration's position has not changed with regard to the need for all revenues it can get during the war," he said at a press conference when asked what he thought about the recommendation of Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, for the reduction of taxes in 1946 incomes regardless of the war situation.

Conscription to Stay

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that conscription probably would have to remain in effect in Britain for some years, according to a London dispatch.

"We have got to settle this matter with due consideration of our difficulties and dangers which are by no means entirely at an end," he argued. "We have to consider the very important point of youths going out to relieve their fathers and elder brothers in the duty of garrisoning Europe and in regard to the war in Japan."

Churchill said that it also would be necessary to "continue compulsory recruitment of men from the forces as an essential part of the reallocation of manpower during the interim period in order to bring relief to the men who have served for a long period to enable some of them to return to their homes."

Churchill made the above statements in answer to the question put by Rhys Davis, Pacific Labor member of Parliament, whether it was intended to suspend conscription in Britain. Davis pointed to the fact that it had ended in Canada last Monday.

17 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK AND DAMAGED IN OKINAWA BATTLE

Japanese Account for 12,600 U.S. Troops in 9-Day Period, I.H.Q. Reveals

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m., May 11

"1. The enemy's first line in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island on May 10 mostly runs along the line of Gasha, Kochi, Maeda and Asha, and the enemy forces are repeatedly attacking our positions. Our Forces stationed there are continuing to fight gallantly counterattacking the enemy.

"Of the battle results obtained by our side in the said area from April 29 to the evening of May 7, the principal results that have been ascertained follow:

Enemy soldiers killed or wounded .... about 12,600
Tanks put out of action or set ablaze 134
Guns of various kinds destroyed 38

"2. Our Air and Submarine Units are ceaselessly attacking the enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island as well as the war vessels and task forces around the Island.

"Of the war results obtained by our side on and after May 6, those that have become known up to the present follow:

SUNK—
- 2 converted aircraft carriers
- 1 battleship
- 2 cruisers
- 1 transport
- 1 submarine
- 1 warship of unidentified category

DAMAGED—
- 3 converted plane carriers
- 1 transport
- 5 warships of unidentified category

SET ABLAZE OR BLASTED—
More than 25 places.

"The majority of the Air Units which took part in the foregoing attacks belonged to the Special Attack Corps."

Increases in Intensity

The decisive fight in the Okinawa war theater has shown a marked increase in intensity since May 3 with the Japanese Forces casting fear into the hearts of the enemy in close-fighting attacks, according to Friday's Asahi.

Although the attacks launched by the Japanese Forces are throwing the enemy troops into confusion, the latter are steadily reorganizing themselves for fresh offensive operations.

Apart from their landing forces, the enemy has about 100 aircraft at the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa Island, the Asahi continues. South of the main island the enemy has three battleships, two cruisers and seven destroyers. North of the island they have 20 transports and a considerable number of landing barges. East of the island the enemy has one battleship, two cruisers, over 20 destroyers and transports and a powerful task force of about 32 warcraft, including three aircraft carriers. The greatest vigilance is required over this enemy task force continuing to operate in the vicinity of Daitojima Island.

The Japanese troops, who are continuing their fierce fight without a thought for the tremendous enemy material power, must not be allowed to die in vain. The entire nation must do its utmost to send the enemy fleet off the Okinawas to the bottom of the sea by not permitting the sending of Special Attack Corps into the Okinawa decisive war theater to be interrupted for a single day.

Matsumoto in Tokyo

Shunichi Matsumoto, Special Ambassador dispatched to Indo-China, arrived here by air at 9 a.m. on Friday at the instance of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

PEACE WITHOUT HOPE HELD CASE OF EUROPE

Quick Infiltration of Socialism May Hinder American Future World Policy

With the end of the European War through the collapse of German resistance, Europe is now in the historic moment of a new start, according to Sanzo Yamazaki, correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi in a special dispatch dated May 7 from Lisbon. What will be the next thing to come? he asks, and he comments as follows:

The San Francisco Conference was opened for the next world security organization but the general impression obtained from this meeting is that the possible advent of peace is being looked for with extremely complicated feelings.

Naturally the leaders of the Anglo-American countries have proclaimed victory. The radios have been busy in giving news of the coming peace. However, as to the coming reconstruction, they are proving themselves quite low-toned. Even the masses are seen in an atmosphere of their being by-standers with empty feelings.

Great Disparity Seen

The great war just ended has brought such a thoroughgoing devastation to Europe spiritually and materially that the reconstruction of Europe in the old order would be impossible. This much is clear to everybody, and this state of affairs shows much disparity from the previous Great European war.

On the former occasion, on the side of the victors, there was a way open to peace, construction and prosperity for the future. In the present case, such things are being shrouded in the mist. Instead, future difficulties are in sight. It can be said that the peoples concerned have uneasiness and that they are unable to be glad to have peace from the bottom of their hearts.

The question of the international security organization of the democratic principle as is being discussed at the San Francisco Conference has for its objective the setting up of the world peace of the American fashion that would be essential to the United States only but not absolutely so to the other European countries. This has been clear to all peoples through the progress of the war as they learned that the reconstruction of Europe so thoroughly torn up would be no easy task even by resorting to whatever system or whatever policy.

But the peoples in general have been focussing their attention on other urgent issues nearer to themselves. In other words, they are found more concerned over the question as to how to live henceforth and also as to whether in the future it would be possible economically for them to get a guarantee of their minimum standard of living.

Among the matters claiming their attention, the most vital one concerns the food issue. The Allied Command has declared that it would supply to the liberated nations the quantity of food corresponding to two-thirds of the food to the stationed troops and also supply to the German nation the quantity that would be larger than half of that allowed to the liberated nations.

With the farms devastated by the war and also with the lowering of the labor power through the liberation of the war prisoners of the allied countries in Germany, there would be no means of self-supply for the time being, it is reported. If so, Germany would have to look for supply through other sources. But the allied countries would be confronted by the need of urgently obtaining the reconstruction materials for dwelling houses and roads, so that the supply to Germany of food from the outside could not be expected to be made on a regular or permanent basis.

Cancer of Europe

Thus the food problem for the time being will become a bad "cancer of Europe." But the subjects calling for attention for solution are not confined to the food issue. The circumstances prevailing just now are considered likely to strengthen the socialistic sentiments of the peoples. On the one hand, there will be changes in the social organization following the war, and on the other, it is quite possible that the reconstruction issue will actually force a collective system in the field of commerce, industry and labor and the method of joint management in agriculture. It will also be but natural that a re-examination should be made of the question of social welfare, legitimate rights and equal obligations, etc.

Thus, the march of Europe to the direction of socialism instead of being a mere trend, is sure to come on as the demand of the people from the bottom of their hearts, the people who have been trampled underfoot by the war. This should be considered possible to become progressive with added momentum.

With regard to the infiltration of socialism, the war victory of the Soviet Union will come up to be reckoned with as the most important factor. And how the fact of the Soviet's strong political power in parallel with her military prowess as set up in the Continent of Europe would in the future affect Europe and Asia is a matter that scarcely needs any further comment.

Though Britain is confronted by a series of difficult issues for the adjustment of her economic relations with the United States, post-war management of Europe, retention of colonies and her relations with the Soviet Union which are growing more complicated, Britain may have some measure to deal with such a situation. But the new situation in Europe will not permit her to play a decisive part.

Moreover, the destruction and slaughter caused in the present war have resulted only in an ironical fact that Britain's guiding power has fallen into Soviet hands, and simultaneously it will serve to accelerate the downfall of Britain. What will then be the effects of the new situation on the war in the Pacific? The reconstruction of Europe is likely to be more difficult than can be imagined. Unless the United States takes a prompt and positive step to settle the post-war European problems, it is anticipated that Europe may be influenced by socialism at a quick tempo with the result that America's future world policy will greatly be hindered.

It is certain that the optimistic views in this regard as advocated by Walter Lippmann, who said, "The United States is a whale and while the Soviet Union is a mouse, so there can be no chance of collision arising between them." will have to be re-examined. It can also be reckoned with that a powerful group in the guiding classes in the United States, which has had no positive interest in Europe, will, as an actuality, be compelled to join with willingness in the efforts for the reconstruction of Europe. Herein also lies the reason why the United States is anxious to speed up the termination of the war with Japan.

Effects on Japan

The American air and sea forces in the European war theater have already commenced shifting to the Pacific while the United States Third and Ninth Armies, cream of the American forces in Europe, are expected to leave Europe in the near future. Arms which had been earmarked for Europe will be shipped to the Pacific. Thus, the enemy, it is considered, will become impatient to launch a large scale decisive battle against Japan by seizing this opportunity when he can carry on the battle without affecting his war production capacity for some time.

Will the opposition between the United States and Soviet Union come to the surface in case of the delay in the fighting between Japan and the United States? The American-Soviet relations may grow delicate, but we should absolutely avoid the temptation to consider that the relations will be brought to a decisive point. Militarily, Japan should fight to the last with indomitable determination the decisive battle which the United States impatiently conducts against this country. Politically, Japan should squarely view the future situation in Europe and should without mistake follow the right course by judging what will happen next. This will lead to the conclusion that a significant path is open for Japan in the war against the United States. The issue is not necessarily against this country, but all depends on how this opportunity can be made use of.

Soviet Loss in Lives Reported by General To Reach 15,000,000

Domei

ZURICH, May 10.—A general of the Red Army at present in Berlin reportedly stated that in the European war the Soviet Union has lost 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 lives, of which half was in the loss of officers and soldiers and the remaining half loss of civilian life, according to a report coming in by way of London. He also said that at times 500,000 lives had to be sacrificed to save the Red Army in general.

De Gaulle Exhorts Poilus

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—President Charles de Gaulle of France, commenting on the surrender of Germany issued the following special proclamation to the entire French army today, according to a Paris dispatch "You have completed the most cruel war ever participated in by French. The capitulation of Germany has terminated the European War, but a new great undertaking lies before you. It is to fight Japan side by side with the American and British armies and recover French Indo-China."

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN EUROPEAN WAR GIVEN

Total Said Nearly Million Including Both Army and Navy Losses

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—The fighting in Germany during April cost the American ground forces 34,598 casualties including 5,324 killed, 25,407 wounded and 3,867 missing, Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, reported today, according to a Washington dispatch.

At the same time, Stimson reported ground force losses on the Western Front from the time of the invasion last June until the end of April totalled 512,113, including 88,225 killed, 365,320 wounded and 58,568 missing and taken prisoners.

Stimson estimated that the cost in casualties for the army among all forces and for all theaters in the war against Germany will amount to about 800,000 including approximately 150,000 killed.

The casualties for both the army and navy, meanwhile, neared the million mark with the announcement that army losses in all theaters as reported through April 30 have reached 867,709 and navy losses have amounted to 104,945.

Air Battle Losses

Statistics relative to the air battles in the European war were announced as follows, according to a Berne dispatch to the Mainichi dated May 8.

From the outset of the war up to April 28, the number of German and Italian planes downed by the British air force was 7,911 with the American air force downing 20,601 and damaging 12,337 making a grand total of 40,843 planes.

The British air force lost 11,449 planes while the American 1st Air Force lost 5,942 planes including 10,247 bombers bringing the aggregate of Anglo-American losses to 27,390 planes.

From the beginning of the war up to March 31, 1945, the amount of bombs (in English tons) dropped in Germany was 654,000 tons by the British air force and 424,606 tons by the American air force.

The British air force dropped 284,500 tons of bombs on territories occupied by the former German army with the American air force dropping 762,217 tons.

The maximum of bombs dropped by the British air force on one target in one day was 5,000 tons. This was the bombing carried out on March 12 on Dortmund.

From the start of the war till April 1945, 1,048 rocket bombs, 8,070 meteor bombs and 7,620 bombs, or a total of 16,738 various bombs were directed against England.

TRIAL FOR GOERING SET

Reich Air Chief to Stand Court Martial Before 'Big 3'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, will shortly be tried at the supreme court martial consisting of representatives of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, it was unofficially announced by the Allied War Crime Investigation Commission, says a London dispatch.

The announcement further stated that no extenuating circumstances will be recognized in the case of Goering even for the reason that he was at variance with the late Fuehrer Hitler on various important affairs.

At Doenitz's Headquarters

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, May 9.—Heinrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Army, and Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister, are now at Doenitz's headquarters awaiting the Allied Nations' decision on their disposal, according to a report received by Eisenhower's headquarters. It was disclosed today by a correspondent of the Exchange News Agency attached to the latter headquarters.

Sweden Denies Report

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—The Swedish Foreign Office announced early today that there was no truth, whatever, in the rumor that Heinrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister, was in Sweden.

Believed in Norway

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Various rumors are being circulated regarding the whereabouts of Heinrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister. A Danish broadcast reported that he is in Sweden while a Stockholm report said that he is in Norway together with several other leaders of the National Socialist Party.

The role played by Himmler is reported by a Reuter correspondent as follows:

"According to reports reaching Swedish residents in London from Stockholm, the supposition that Himmler is in Sweden is very strong. It can now be revealed that Germany's sounding for peace negotiations was started by Himmler four or five months ago. He approached Swedish leaders, and also relieved many Jews from their detention camps. It was particularly notable that after the bombing of Dresden, Fuehrer Hitler ordered the shooting of many war prisoners, but Himmler skilfully cancelled this order.

"Since February, Fuehrer Hitler disappeared from the front stage and Himmler took up entirely the administrative structure in his place. However, there is no information as to whether Himmler was driven out by the new Fuehrer Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz or he has agreed to cooperate with Doenitz."

4,457,000 Houses in Britain Destroyed, Damaged by Reich Bombing, Says Eden

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, while expressing he would be "glad to be home" revealed today that 4,457,000 British homes have been either destroyed or damaged by German bombs and rocket bombs, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Eden said that he would leave "within a day or two" and explained his desire to return as quickly as possible to England in view of the stupendous problem facing his country as a result of the ten months it was under constant and heavy air attacks.

He revealed that in the British Isles, 202,000 homes have been totally destroyed, 255,000 badly damaged and 4,000,000 more damaged by the German rocket bombs from September, 1944 through March, 1945.

The British Foreign Secretary also outlined the British manpower plan designed primarily for prosecuting the war in the Pacific. "Our first concern," he said, "is that nothing stands in the way of immediate redeployment of our military forces. All our resources will be available in prosecuting the Pacific war."

"Secondly," Eden continued, "we plan to bring back all men who have been overseas four years." "The third point," he added, "is to release to industry men highest on the military lists from the standpoint of age and length of service."

'BIG 3' POWERS CELEBRATE WAR VICTORY IN EUROPE

U.S. Atmosphere Returns to Normalcy Quicker Than in Britain; Moscow Joyous

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—On the second day of the celebration in commemoration of the ending of the war in Europe, London and New York, seeming to have become aware of the difficult war now under way against Japan, seem to have returned to normal. According to a London dispatch, the British nation is demanding that they engage in the war against Japan alongside of the United States, exerting their entire might.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking last night, said: "On the one hand, the enemy has thrown down his arms and awaits our judgment and mercy, but there still is an enemy left who has control of a great part of the British territory and is possessed of a burning spirit with mercilessness. This enemy is Japan."

Fleet Street is still covered with a white blanket caused by the confetti and other papers thrown from the windows of newspaper offices during the celebrations yesterday. In the Strand, cleaners were busy clearing up the litter made by the crowds from the early morning.

In the United States, the atmosphere returned to normal much sooner than in Britain because of the awareness of the Americans, who are shouldering the greater portion of the war against Japan. Especially in the West Coast States, the atmosphere had reverted to the normal wartime level by the second day. None of the munitions factories had holidays. Although the number of worshippers at the churches was considerable, the services were short. In the Boeing works at Seattle where the B-29's are made the workers stuck to their jobs and did not allow the production program to be affected in the least. It is reported that 1,500 workers pushed completed B-29's to the field and, after naming it "Tokyo Assault" and raising their voices in cheers, returned to work after but 10 minutes.

Celebration in Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, May 9.—When Premier Marshal Josef Stalin's declaration of the end of the European War was announced over the radio at 1:10 a.m., waves of people flooded into the streets of Moscow. Reacting to the news in typical Slav manner, some of the people cried while many just stood still. "At last it is over. God. It is over at last!" cried the women, their voices ringing out as if in recitation.

To the Soviet Union, the only nation not engaged in the war against Japan, it was truly the harbinger of peace. Until the broadcast announcing the capitulation of Germany, the Soviet people had not heard a single bit of news from the Government offices, nor had they said a word about it.

Following the announcement of victory, Mikhail I. Kalinin, President of the Presidium, issued a special order for the observance of a Socialist holiday. With the break of day, every man, woman and child who was able to walk joined the celebrations commemorating the end of the European War. When it became light, a great force of Soviet warplanes flew over the capital, casting shadows over the streets which were decked out with flags. To most of the people this day had brought peace whereas it was war the previous day.

The announcement of victory was truly a grand surprise. The first to hear the news were the night telephone operators. Whenever anybody used his telephone, the operators said, "Do you know that today is War Victory Celebration Day?". After 5 a.m., busses and trams, decked out with flags and painted bright colors, commenced running along the streets. Apartment dwellers flew flags from their windows as soon as they heard the news.

The churches in Moscow opened their doors to the crowds of men and women workers and soldiers who offered prayers of thanks. Archbishop Alexei will hold a thanksgiving service at the Moscow Cathedral today, while all churches throughout the country will also hold special services.

The Red Square was overflowing with crowds of people of the early morning. The people looked as if they had been relieved of a great load. The Soviet people had fought it out to the last drop of sweat. Although they are spiritually vigorous these people greeting victory are physically tired out. The acclamation accorded the Soviet troops on leave in Moscow is awe-inspiring.

The world is wondering why the Soviet Union delayed the announcement 10 hours later than the other two countries. It was delayed because the Soviet radio thereby got the chance to announce the signing of the surrender instrument at Berlin. The news of victory would have been meaningless to the Soviet Nation if the end of the war had not been confirmed from the ruins of the German capital.

Australia's Gloomiest Celebration

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Australia on "VE"-Day was probably the gloomiest country in the world apart from Germany as the dead hand of authority lay heavy on the peoples spirits, according to a Sydney dispatch.

The report said that in Sydney all hotels, theaters, dance halls and other places of amusement except the zoo were closed. Only few restaurants were open and train employes were on strike.

Persons wanting to celebrate had nothing to do. Soldiers, sailors, airmen and their girl friends went hungry because there was nothing to eat. The police frowned on celebrations and attempted to break up sporadic outbursts of dancing in the streets.

In Brisbane, the report added, if the people attempted to gather together and strike up a song a dozen police tailed them up to make sure they did not break into disorder. Everything was regimented and repressed.

The Sydney Telegraph in its leader said, "Alone of all Allied nations Australia chose to don the sack cloth and rub ashes into its hair. The disturbing reflection is that the Australian people gloomily accepting the authoritarian edicts seem to be losing the will and spirit to protest much less to revolt against the excesses of bureaucracy."

New Congressional Bill

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—The United States House of Representatives by a vote of 293 to 88 adopted today a resolution calling for a revision of the Constitution to permit the Senate and the House of Representatives to ratify treaties by a majority decision. Immediately after the action the House referred the measure to the Senate. Under the present Constitution the approval of two-thirds of the Senate is needed for the ratification of treaties. The House of Representatives has absolutely no voice in the matter.

Weygand, Borotra Arrested

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 10.—The Paris radio today announced that General Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief in the Western Front at the time of the fall of France, and the French Davis Cup tennis player Jean Borotra were arrested by the judiciary police in Paris today on their return from Germany.

THE HAGUE PICKED AS SITE FOR NEW WORLD COURT

Peruvian Delegate at 'Frisco Reveals Judicial Body Consists of 15 Members

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—The Hague in Holland has been chosen as the site of the new World Court but the site of the court may be changed from time to time, it was disclosed today by Peruvian Foreign Minister Manuel Gallagher, chairman of the Committee of the World Court of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, according to a San Francisco report.

Gallagher also revealed that his committee has already approved 31 of the 69 articles submitted by the international jurists who convened in Washington recently to lay the framework for the new judicial body.

The Peruvian statesman and jurist also said that his committee has decided on 15 members for the new World Court. He stated that five members are to be renewed every three years, thus assuring an adequate rotation of jurists. The Hague was the seat of the old World Court of Justice in the First World War.

The representatives of the five major Powers are meeting today to continue their discussions on the proposed amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan. The Soviet delegation will be headed by Ambassador to Washington Andrei Gromyko. He has replaced Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, who has left for Moscow.

Issue Joint Memorandum

Meanwhile, a joint memorandum consisting of six points was introduced by five Latin American republics which sought to secure the incorporation of the Inter-American system into the new world organization. The co-authors were Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru.

The six points are:

1—Recognition in the new World Charter of the value of regional arrangements in the maintenance of peace and security.

2—Recognition of the necessity of keeping the World Security Council informed of activities of the regional systems.

3—Recognition of the necessity of approval by the World Organization of all regional systems.

4—Recognition of the right and settlement of regional questions through the regional system, and that in the light of intervention of the World Security Council it might become impossible to settle questions on regional basis.

5—Recognition that the Inter-American System is compatible with the aims of the United Nations and that it will continue to function autonomously.

6—Recognition by members of regional systems that such membership will not relieve them of obligations incurred in the World Charter toward any members in the United Nations.

The main work of the delegates on Wednesday continued to center around the proposed amendments on the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Meeting in 12 committees in day and night session, the delegates reported that satisfactory progress is being made on all points. Routine decisions in these committees will be made by a simple majority vote and decisions on controversial matters will require a two-thirds vote by secret ballot.

Since the delegates from each of the 48 nations is on each committee every nation will have a vote in every decision. The conference set up a special sub-committee on Wednesday to study the question of integrating the regional security act into the World Security Organization. This sub-committee is composed of delegates from 12 nations. There has been three different system suggested for the handling of regional problems; namely,

1. Should the regional organizations be independent to the world security organization.

2. Should the World Security Council have limited authority to intervene in the operation of regional arrangements.

3. That regional organization would be completely under the authority of the world organization.

Faces Crucial Test

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—The United Nations Conference on International Organization faced its first big test today on a small nation bid for a greater voice in the proposed peace-enforcing Security Council, AP correspondant John Hightower reported from San Francisco today.

A Cuban proposal to enlarge the council from 11 to 14 or 15 nations, he said, was put forward in the conference committee charged with working out the council membership and some who attended last night's session said a vote probably would be taken today.

The committee spent most of its three-hour night session discussing the proposition. As the council plan now stands, it would include the "big five" Powers, plus six smaller ones.

The American delegation, meanwhile, sought for a formula for fitting a Pan-American security system into a world organization without splitting this organization into regional blocs. They recognized this problem of regional versus world security control as one of the most critical problems facing the conference.

It is especially acute for the United States delegation. Its members are divided on the issue which is: Shall the American Republics be on their own, or shall they be under control of the world organization when they feel they must use force to suppress aggression in the Western Hemisphere?

The Latin-American countries want the authority to act in the Western Hemisphere without waiting for world organization orders. To counter this, it appeared likely that advocates of regionalism in other areas would call for a similar authority for other zones. It is here that the Anglo-American and some other officials see a danger of world-splitting blows.

Meanwhile British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden speaking to a jam-packed news conference reviewed the work of the United Nations toward creating a world security organization and predicted the problem of fitting in the regional arrangements would be worked out, although he said, "I don't yet see a solution."

He stated that the solution should be built upon the principle that "regional pacts are extremely valuable in strengthening a world organization, but regional pacts cannot replace it."

U.S. Fails to Provide Names of Survivors Of Ill-Fated Awa Maru

No answer has been made by the United States Government to the Japanese demand for a list of survivors of the Awa Maru despite the passage of six weeks since the criminal sinking, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, revealed at his press conference on Friday. Necessary investigations are being made through the good offices of the Swiss Government, Mr. Iguchi said.

VINSON BARES CHANGES IN U.S. DOMESTIC SETUP

Many Restrictions Being Eased Following Conclusion of War in Europe

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Fred W. Vinson, Director of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization, submitted to President Truman a report, regarding changes in internal measures to conform with the conclusion of the European War and publicly announced it today, according to a Washington report. Main points in his report to the President follow:

1. It will take about one year to completely demobilize army officers and soldiers because of the question of shipping bottoms.

2. Within the next six months, wartime production will be reduced at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent.

3. For maintaining production for the war against Japan, it is necessary for the majority of those engaged in war production at present to remain at their post. Strict control of human resources is absolutely necessary as the shortage of manpower and local unemployment questions of serious nature are bound to appear.

4. The conversion of certain branches of industry will be immediately executed and will be expedited within the limit of not hindering the execution of the war against Japan.

5. Food supply required by the fighting forces will not be reduced, while the food required for relief purposes will be increased further.

6. The control structure of the Government respecting industry has to be maintained, but materials and human power not necessary for the Pacific War will be turned to the production of goods to be consumed by the public.

7. Control of price, rationing system and stability of wage will be continued to prevent inflation.

8. For gaining victory in the war against Japan, priority is given before anything else.

More Restrictions Lifted

Vinson also gave an interview to the press at the White House, and explaining the fundamental internal policy said:

"The midnight entertainment curfew has been removed but the restriction of transportation will be continued. Conversion of certain industries will be enforced, but the complete conversion will not be made until the defeat of Japan. A portion of materials and labor liberated for public consumption will be turned to the production of motor cars.

"Also the production of electric refrigerators and washing machines will be immediately started though in a small quantity. On the other hand, war material factories will be continued to be operated under the 48-hour system. The gasoline ration for the public will be shortly increased 8 to 16 per cent for those possessing the A card or the commercial card.

"There is no sign of the food situation of the general public being improved, and the supply of meat, sugar, butter, oils and fats will continue to be extremely short."

Not Demobilizing Navy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Fred W. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, in a report to President Truman on the country's demobilization plans said the navy did not contemplate on demobilizing until Japan had been defeated, according to a Washington dispatch.

Unconditional surrender of Japan was the goal, he said, and it was hardly likely Japan would yield her home islands to occupation by the American forces short of successful and complete invasion.

Vinson added that the United States would continue to send Lend-Lease essentials to her Allies fighting with her against Japan. Large sums of money for financing the war against Japan must still be raised through war bonds and taxation, he stated.

Tydings to Visit P.I.

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Senator Millard R. Tydings, Maryland Democrat, declared today that he was expecting to proceed to the Philippine Islands next week accompanied by nine members of the special committee appointed by President Truman, according to a Washington report. "A small number of the commitee to be dispatched by the Senate Committee for Territory and Islands is expected to join us later in the Philippine Islands," he stated. "We will investigate the damage brought about by the war as well as the economic conditions in the Philippines and submit a report to the Senate."

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible], Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible], Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible]. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible], Djakarta, [illegible], Denpasar, [illegible], Balik-Papan, [illegible], Samarinda. Celebes: [illegible]. Ceram: Amboina. [illegible] Koepang. New Britain Island: Rabaul. New Guinea: [illegible]. Others: Hongkong, [illegible]. Closed: Bombay, London, [illegible]

END OF EUROPEAN WAR DOES NOT AFFECT JAPAN

Vice-Adm. Ando Also Stresses Importance of Air Arm; Reviews War Situation

"The cessation of the European War does not seriously affect Japan. This country will win the war, if she crushes the enemy in the Okinawa area and produces more planes," stated Vice-Admiral Masataka Ando, retired, to a representative of the Tokyo Shimbun. Vice-Admiral Ando's statement, which appeared in the May 10th issue of that paper, runs substantially as follows:

"The Japanese people know well that the Okinawa war situation is making headway as expected. As weather conditions in the Okinawa area are very bad in April, May and June each year, we must consider the great hardships faced by the Special Attack Corps which are daily attacking the enemy. The invaders have lost much of their fighting power, but they still have many escort planes and are supposed to be making necessary preparations to combat our Special Attack Corps.

"The enemy task forces will not take to flight as they have landed a large number of armed forces on the Okinawa Islands—they will have to stay to support these invasion troops.

"The enemy was boasting that it had sent out a large fleet comprising 1,400 warships to the Okinawa area. This number corresponds to about 4,000,000 tons of the United States navy and 1,000,000 tons of the British navy. Of the aggregate 5,000,000 tons, 2,300,000 tons have already been sunk and 1,000,000 tons damaged. Of the damaged warships, many are believed to have been rendered useless. It is estimated after all that more than half the entire enemy's naval strength has been lost.

"Speaking of the Burma situation, British task forces are operating in the Indian Ocean. The enemy landing on Tarakah is apparently connected with its designs to use it as a supply base for task forces.

"If Japan had more planes than she has at present, she would be able to attack the Yiojima and Mariana bases in concert with the Okinawa operations. Not only this, but Japan is believed to be able to take back these enemy bases. If this is realized Japan will be able to carry out an interchange of materials with the Southern Regions.

"Japan's anti-submarine warfare also bids fair to be effected satisfactorily as long as this country keeps its air power.

"Turning to the European situation, it is not considered likely that the United States and Britain, who have caused Germany to surrender, will turn their spearheads toward Japan so quickly as is imagined. As far as an expert's opinion is concerned, the United States may be able to employ more naval strength, including planes and navies of occupied countries, for the Pacific operation, but this, too, it is believed will not take place immediately.

"The sending of army forces to East Asia is hopeless, considering the fact that the enemy is suffering from a shortage of ships. Another matter is that the enemy will not be able to send the greater part of its military forces to East Asia, due to the need of securing peace and order in the occupied areas in Europe. However, the enemy's Burma offensive with India as a supply base is expected to gather momentum."

TO UTILIZE SCRAP METAL

With the object of utilizing scrap metal found in raid-devastated areas to make farming implements so as to speed up the work of converting these places into vegetable gardens, the Dai Nippon Kono Kosha (the Dai Nippon Industrial and Agricultural Association) was established on Thursday and already concrete plans have been drafted to construct factories in the raided areas for the manufacture of farming tools.

The headquarters of the new organization has selected the former site of the Central Agricultural Association in Kanda for the erection of a factory where buckets and other articles will be made from the galvanized iron sheets found in the neighboring areas. When various machines salvaged from the ruins have been installed, shovels, picks and hoes will also be made. It is estimated that the factory will be able to produce a total of 200,000 picks and hoes by the end of July.

Castor Bean Purchase

The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has decided to purchase 33,000 koku, or 30,000 tons, of castor beans for 1945 to produce lubricant for airplane engines. This is five times the amount bought last year. Up to 1944, the buying was done mainly through the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, but this year the Ministry has decided to act through prefectural governors, who will encourage people to raise the necessary amount assigned to each prefecture.

Nationwide Prayers Set to Expel Enemy From Japan's Shores

For one week commencing about the middle of this month, prayers for the expulsion of the enemy invaders from the shores of Japan will be sponsored by 110,000 Shinto shrines throughout the nation, including the Yasukuni Shrine, Meiji Shrine and others. The prayers will be held in observance of the gracious Imperial Will as shown by the dispatch of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to the Ise Grand Shrines as Imperial Proxy on April 9 to pray for war victory and for the surmounting of the national crisis. Following the prayers, an extraordinary grand festival will be solemnized at the shrines.

News and Views

Trouble not Ended

No sooner had the European War ended with the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 7 after five years and eight months of bloodshed and destruction than the fear has already been expressed in well-informed circles in Europe of another war on a gigantic scale, this time between the United States and Britain on the one side against the Soviet Union on the other.

There is no denying the fact that the long smouldering differences between Anglo-America and the Soviet Union have been aggravated during the past few weeks, and the chances of their amicable settlement have not been improved by any means by the German defeat. As a matter of fact, the indications are that the two sides have finally come to a showdown on the Polish problem, with Germany's downfall as a pertinent contributing factor. No longer bound to fight a common foe, the deduction is permissible that each side feels it can now insist on its own political aims.

Eden's Surprising Announcement

The determination to take a strong stand is particularly clear with the United States and Britain on the more than two-year controversy on the Polish question. The British Government manifested it at San Francisco a few days ago when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, to the surprise of the entire world, announced that the Polish question could not be discussed at San Francisco for the time being and that the future of the negotiations rested on the Soviet explanation of the arrest of the 16 Polish leaders who were reported to have met Soviet military authorities in Poland for discussion in March and disappeared. Foreign Commissar Molotov's announcement in San Francisco was that the Poles had been arrested because of "diversionary tactics against the Red Army" but a subsequent statement by the Polish Government in exile in London branded the Soviet accusation as a "complete fabrication." It is possible, too, that this statement might have been inspired by No. 10 Downing Street from the view that the Polish regime in question is in existence sheerly because of Anglo-American support and nothing else.

This stiff stand by the United States and Britain on the Polish question is indeed surprising, considering their acts of continued subservience to the Kremlin in the days when the Red Army forces were advancing westward on the Eastern Front against the Wehrmacht. One need only to recall British Prime Minister Churchill's complete betrayal of the Polish regime in London only a few months ago in a speech in the House of Commons in which he supported the Soviet claim for the Curzon Line as the eastern boundary of the new Poland to be established.

Begins Anti-Soviet Campaign

It is significant, too, that the British press has of late begun an anti-Soviet campaign. The Manchester Guardian is reported to have said that the conclusion can be drawn that Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov have decided that the Crimea Declaration cannot possibly be performed and that they in the future will act independently in all countries within their sphere of influence. The London Times said the arrest of the 16 Polish leaders "can only be characterized as a most astonishing lack of sincerity on the part of the Russian Government on a question which the Anglo-American governments have the right in reckoning with complete information and an open exchange of opinions." The Daily Mail went even so far as to say "Russia's behavior towards her neighbors and allies has been unfair and the world interprets the arrest of the 16 Poles as a treachery against the Yalta Declaration." These utterances are undoubtedly indicative of a rising anti-Soviet feeling in Britain.

The situation in Germany, too, is a delicate one with the troops of Anglo-America and the Soviet Union facing each other. It is no wonder, then, that some political observers in Stockholm are reported to have expressed concern—in the light of the serious situation now prevailing—that any tiny explosion may introduce a full-fledged war between Anglo-America and the Soviet Union. Germany's surrender certainly has not ended the trouble in Europe.

PRESENT WAR SITUATION UNFAVORABLE TO JAPAN

Shortage of Aircraft, Ships Is Mainly Responsible for This Condition

Editor's Note: This is the third instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Chapter III

Reflection on War Situation

The present war situation, be it frankly admitted, is far from satisfactory to Japan. What is responsible above all for this state of things is the shortage of aircraft and ships, which fact is by this time a matter of common knowledge to the people. The losses sustained by the enemy, since the naval and aerial battle of the Coral Sea fought two years ago, have reached tremendous totals. This notwithstanding, the enemy resources in aircraft and ships are showing no apparent sign of diminution, while the very shortage in the same respect is interfering with Japanese operations. Some ascribe this disparity to inadequate extentions on the industrial front, others to positive difficulties in production.

These explanations may be valid so far as they go, but the factors mentioned as causes are only approximate ones. The real cause or causes must be sought elsewhere. Unless the unsatisfactory state of things is traced to its real source or sources, and radical remedies or precautions applied, the consequences will be extremely serious. If this is done in dead earnest, the way will be made straight for the Japanese to march toward the goal.

When we look back on the history of the twenty years preceding the outbreak of the present conflict, we see that the hostile Powers, particularly the United States, stared their silent warfare of machinations against Japan, soon after the close of the First World War. In spite of this fact, the Japanese, as the veteran journalist Soho Tokutomi declares with perfect candor and truth, committed the error of treating as gentlemen those very Americans who were plotting against the security of this country. In the three spheres of modern warfare, that is, military, economic and ideological fields, the enemy, steadily pursuing his sinister designs, made thorough preparations for the conflict in arms.

In the sphere of armament, the enemy adopted the tactics of disarming the antagonist by means of treaties "freely negotiated." In the Washington Treaty of 1921 and the London Treaty of 1931, the enemy sought to disarm this country to establish his supremacy. Affected by the pacific virus of the period, many Japanese leaders danced to enemy music, declaring trans-Pacific friendship as the Alpha and Omega of Japanese policy. Before the conclusion of the London Treaty of 1931, the late Admiral Kanji Kato, then Chief of the Naval General Staff, made a direct appeal to the Throne against what was called an undue interference with the Imperial prerogative of supreme command, but he was overruled by the government then in power. On the conclusion of the treaty, Lieutenant Commander Kusakari, an officer attached to the Naval General Staff, committed a protest suicide over the treaty. His death, however, was lightly passed over, to the permanent injury of the nation.

In the Diet of 1935, a veteran politician, well-known for his radicalism, demanded complete disarmament, referring to the "enviable" position of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and other small nations of Europe. His pacific oratory was repeated year after year from the tribune of the House of Representatives, amid considerable applause. The May 15th and February 26th Affairs were vigorous protests against the prevailing atmosphere, affairs which served to call the attention of the nation to the seriousness of the external situation. In reliance upon Britain and the United States, Chiang Kai-shek was already massing troops around Shanghai, which was fortified as the center of resistance against the Japanese. Britain and the United States, the protagonists of the drama, were also reinforcing their defenses in East Asia. Amidst this situation, the politician in question declared in the Diet that never was the situation more favorable to Japan, asserting that this was the unique opportunity for Japan to carry out disarmament. This was only five months before the outbreak of the China Affair.

The enemy was angling for the support of so-called liberal elements. But, as was recognized by the same politician in his Diet speech (February 17, 1937), the United States was expanding its naval and air power with feverish energy. The industries supporting armament were expanded with equal energy, so that peacetime establishments may be immediately turned into munitions factories on the outbreak of war. This accounts for American strength in aircraft and ships. The United States built up its own armament, while preaching disarmament for foreign consumption. There is by this time no pacifist ignorant of the disarmament propaganda used by the enemy as an instrument of policy. But Japan was affected by the atmosphere which prevailed, and failed by lay sufficient emphasis on preparedness.

This is the real cause responsible for the disparity in aircraft and ships referred to at the beginning of this chapter. Industrialists said that light industries paid better, neglecting the aircraft industry, while dockyard-owners declared that shipbuilding was a risky enterprise, failing to develop building facilities. All this had to be made good on the outbreak of the war, but the present position is still leaves much to be desired.

(To Be Continued)

Press Comments

Friday, May 11

ONE WAY TO ASSURE VICTORY

ASAHI—With the termination of the war in Europe the leaders of America and Britain stated their firm determination to wage decisive warfare against Japan. President Truman said victory was only half won, and in order to prepare for the final decisive battle against Japan, the extension of the conscription law by one year has been decided upon.

The fact that the Anglo-American leaders are demanding renewed war efforts from their peoples by pointing to the difficulties lying ahead in the war against Japan at a time when the victory celebrations of the British and American peoples are at their climax must be taken as a warning given by the enemy to our Empire.

Needless to say, the War of Greater East Asia has entered its most difficult and final stage. The tasks we have to fulfil have become yet more pressing and more numerous. But there is an important problem which, amidst all this, demands our calm reflection and cool judgment, namely, our country's position in international politics following the defeat of Germany. America will in particular attach importance to this point and concentrate her political-diplomatic offensive on it. In other words, it is America's aim to accuse Japan of being the enemy of the entire world.

No matter how much America may quibble, it goes without saying that our country, which has as its war aim the stabilization and security of East Asia, cannot be the enemy of the world. The contrast between the inordinate ambitions of America and Britain toward East Asia and Japan's righteous war aims is growing ever more distinct.

However, the morality of war aims lies not merely in the world of notions, but in stern reality. If we are to speak bluntly, unless the full collaboration between Japan and China, since long upheld as an ideal, is further bolstered, the greater part of the significance of our war aims will be lost.

Now that the Tripartite Pact has gone out of existence, the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact and the alliance treaties with our friendly nations in East Asia alone regulate the international relations of our country. This would indeed be the most favorable opportunity for a renovation of our politics and diplomacy.

There is no need in particular to fear the armed strength of our enemies. But we believe that we should prosecute the war to a successful consummation by exalting the righteousness of our war aims and fostering the close relations with the nations allied with us.

LESSON OF GERMANY'S DEFEAT

ASAHI—In order to learn a lesson from the European War, it is necessary to examine the reasons of Germany's defeat.

Several reasons may be mentioned for the defeat of the German forces. But we believe that Major General Ohba, in pointing out the lack of the special attack and close-in attack spirit on the part of the Germans, may have hit the essential reason. That is because spiritual strength is the deciding factor in the war. All physical forces are merely the shaft of the spear. It is spiritual force which forms the head.

In World War I, the battle of Langemarck was, considering the occupation of the territory and the loss inflicted on the enemy, rather a failure; but inasmuch as it manifested the self-sacrificing German spirit it became a symbol of war for the Germans. In the youth who rushed into certain death one could discern the whole figure of the warlike German race. Indeed, it was the battle of that day which made Clemenceau confess: "The Germans are incomprehensible; they seem to seek death! That, unfortunately, this spirit was lacking in the current war, has brought about Germany's misfortune of today.

The Special Attack Units and close-in attacks are the very symbols of the War of Greater East Asia. A symbol is the concrete manifestation of abstract spiritual contents in a real thing or action. Therefore a symbol, in the realities of war, indicates to the people a focal point and becomes a banner expressing the ideals which constitute the war aim. The moral greatness of the Japanese race is unreservedly manifested in the special attack and close-in attack spirit. Because this symbol is strongly alive within the traditions of the Japanese race, we firmly believe in Greater East Asia's sure victory in the war.

PHYSICAL PROWESS VITAL IN PRESENT-DAY WARFARE

Machines Alone Do Not Determine Victory, Defeat; 'Human Bullet' Tactics Important

By Major-Gen. CHUON SAKURAI

Major General Chuon Sakurai is perhaps one of the few men in the profession of boots and spurs who can wield the pen just as he does his sword. He has written several books and contributed articles in the magazines and newspapers. One of his well-known books is "Nikudan" or Human Bullet, which has been translated into several languages. In the following article he points out the important role which men play in modern warfare despite the fact that fighting has become mechanical by the use of airplanes and tanks.

I.

No War Without Death

Though at one time it was conceived that war could be fought without men being killed, there is no war without death. "The battlefield is where the corpse lies" says the manual on the Art of War. It was thought that airplanes alone would do the fighting while men could nonchalantly be smoking behind the firing line.

Another prevailing thought was that it would be sufficient if only about three men were killed after a great battle. Others felt that if friend and foe could only take into account the number of machines destroyed, that in itself would decide victory or defeat in future wars. Because airplanes and tanks wrought havoc during the last great war some people loudly claimed that wars without men were conceivable.

If war can be fought without men having to die it would be an interesting war; but such an era is not likely to come. I believe that even though a period of "non-desperation but absolute death" should arrive, yet there will be no change in the role of a hero which man assumes in war.

Ramming into the foe's vaunted B-29 is a war between machines; nevertheless human bullets are involved. After the last World War lively discussions used to take place among the military academies at one time as to whether the "mechanized or bodily warfare" would be supreme, but the question remains unanswered. That war is both mechanized and physical has been answered in today's warfare. There was a time when aerial combats directed by electric wave or tank warfare were conceived, but machines and men remain inseparable. Likewise human bullets are no longer considered separately from machines.

During the seizure of Port Arthur it was said that "upon the death of the regimental commander only a few rounds of ammunition remained." There were only five or six rounds of bullets available to each regiment. Even then men advanced and hurled themselves bodily against the enemy. This human bullet tactics is serving us wonderfully even today. The "slashing attack unit" is such a model. With such a unit comes into existence the Special Attack Corps as well as the Flying Corps.

The gallant members of the Special Attack Corps do not rely on machines only. Raisanyo, one of Japan's famous classical scholars, once said: "A soldier's victory or defeat does not lie in weapons but in men." However, it does lie in "weapons" and there is no change in the fact that men are necessary. In this connection the human bullet will continue to play its vital role.

Fear Human Bullets

During the Russo-Japanese war one of the foreign newspapers commented, "The war cry of the Japanese soldiers pierced the heart of the Russian troops." Likewise the Yankee soldiers today are trembling at Japanese human bullets. A certain soldier, on the spur of the moment, thought that he had forgotten to fix his bayonet but made a sudden charge. Upon attacking the foe, he discovered that one half of the bayonet had pierced into the enemy's body! Such is the spirit of the human bullet.

The valiant members of the Special Attack Corps personally pilot the complicated machine called the airplane, and after ascertaining the intricate part of the enemy warship, ram into it. In short, unless they are capable of directing the movements of the warship itself, it would be extremely difficult to bring about a "direct hit" even with an elaborate plane. An attack does not consist of merely ramming into the warship. Thus the human bullet is no longer a simple weapon.

A certain member of the Special Attack Corps said to me, "Together with the plane we form the human bullet. The planes truly understand our feelings. The planes are not mere machines, for they respond if we speak to them." Thus airplanes are no longer cold machines. So after returning from a battle the pilots would pet their plane's body or fondly stroke the propeller and remark, "You did wonderfully today," and thus show their benevolence. On the other hand the planes might conceivably answer, "Why we've just begun!"

In this manner men of the human bullet group will fight in concert with the human bullet planes and tanks. An ancient war manual says, "He who kills a foe is in anger," and thus the enemy is attacked with a determined anger. When the command, "All-out attack" is given, every one together with planes and tanks will plunge into the enemy.

In such a case the discussion of vital and trifle matters no longer makes a human bullet. It was said that the rocks of 203 meter Hill at Port Arthur cracked and bled with only five or six shots! The members of the Special Attack Corps plunge into a large formation of enemy with a single plane. Mencius said, "Small things should not be trifled with," and such being the case, a human bullet no longer becomes a mere human bullet.

II.

Roads to Hell, Paradise

In the olden days it was popularly believed that if one took the right road he would surely be hit by an enemy bullet, whereas he would be immune if he pursued the left road. These were called the road to hell and the road to paradise respectively. However, everyone gladly chose the road to hell, despite the fact that not a single one in a hundred would survive. The road to paradise was safe, yet none followed it. The Special Attack Corps, the Slashing Attack Corps, and the Flying Corps all elected the road to hell.

Knowing that they would be bound to fall on this road, they chose it because they knew that the flag of victory would be unfurled over it. Death is nothing to them for the price of victory. What the enemy fears most is the Japanese human bullet war tactics. The very mention of the term "human bullet" seems sufficient to bring terror to the American soldiers. It is with the war tactics of human ammunition, human planes and human torpedoes that we are smashing the vulnerable points of the foe. We have the advantage over the enemy on his weak points.

One member of the Special Attack Corps told me that he was not counting on the fact that by sinking one enemy warship it would be possible to kill several thousands of the foe. Though he should die without being able to ascertain the result of his effort, yet he would derive satisfaction by showing to the enemy the spirit that victory could come about not merely by sinking a single but thousands of enemy warships. The present given to the enemy consists in making him feel the constant inadequacy of science. It is not the question of machines or quantity that counts but by attacking the enemy with "what we have."

Both the special attack and slashing attack are Japan's war-tactics. The enemy calls these suicidal acts, but he does not understand these war tactics (which of course includes the spirit). Riff-raffs do not understand it, but these tactics are the most genuine and scientific.

A certain group of scientists seem to place an absolute confidence in mechanical warfare and speak lightly of bodily warfare. They seem to think that the human bullet warfare involves reckless tactics. Some people even remarked, "Human bullets failed at Port Arthur. General Nogi was great, but he seemed helpless in the face of the mechanized fortress." But human bullets did not fail at Port Arthur. With our available national strength at that time such an equipage was the most we could afford; and we fought without a single machine-gun and pulled through. Even the enemy is said to have reminiscently remarked, "It was beyond the imagination of cannons and machine-guns." Failures and things of that sort should not be measured with the yardstick of the present day.

Something beyond cannons, machine-guns and airplanes clearly respond today. Much less have we conceded airplanes, cannons, etc. to the enemy, and we have doubly assured ourselves. We see no reason why we can not come out victorious.

"One Per Cent" Theory

The European tacticians, who were surprised by the appearance of airplanes and tanks during the last World War said, "Physical prowess is worth only one per cent as against mechanical contrivances." This opinion likewise had a large following in Japan, and even grey-haired critics began to raise a hue and cry over the supposedly omnipotence of the mechanical apparatus. However, in the spring of 1918, the German army with about 100 divisions dealt a smashing blow upon the French army on the Western Front. This immediately reversed the tacticians' "one per cent" theory.

In fact Japan's tactics, which override mechanical contrivances by coordinating airplanes, tanks and cannons, make use of the human bullet. I coined the term "human bullet" during the Battle of Port Arthur, but in view of today's Special Attack Corps and the Flying Corps I feel the inadequacy of the expression "human bullet" as understood in the days of old.

Ogata Made Adviser

Taketora Ogata, former Minister Without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information in the Koiso Cabinet, Thursday was appointed Adviser to the Suzuki Cabinet.

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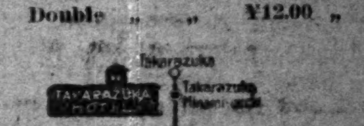

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1945

Bases for a Twenty Years' War

Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki's statement late last week and the Imperial Government's statement last Wednesday that the developments in Germany would only intensify Japan's determination to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to successful consummation represent the sentiment of the entire nation vis-a-vis the critical situation now confronting this country. For as the Prime Minister so clearly put the case, this is a war which was forced on Japan who had no alternative but to resort to armed force in self-defense and to assure permanent peace in East Asia, free from the domination and exploitation by the aggressive Powers of the West.

This declaration of immutable resolve to fight the war to the bitter end is no empty avowal. The morale of the Japanese people, indignant against the deliberate bombing of civilian quarters in Tokyo and other cities by the American air force, has never been higher. The Okinawa operations, bringing the war close to the homeland, have been yet another factor to spur the nation to greater war effort.

Typically manifesting this determination of the Japanese people to fight to the bitter end is the recently created organization known as "The Twenty Years' War Association" sponsored by a number of men active in the nation's political and diplomatic circles. Headed by Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, this organization proposes, as its name signifies, to push the prosecution of the war at least for the next twenty years or so until Japan's war aims are achieved.

It is significant that this organization is in no way an organ of domestic enlightenment or guidance but is completely a non-governmental association. Its birth has come about as a spontaneous expression of popular resolve and sentiment as regards the war. What is more important, it reflects the nation's absolute confidence in ultimate victory. In this connection, those unfamiliar with the Japanese people might understandably question as to where the Japanese derive such a self-confidence in the face of the material superiority of the Anglo-American enemy and especially in view of the certainty that, after the complete breakdown of German organized resistance, all the enemy forces will be concentrated on the Pacific operations.

The superb strategy of the Imperial High Command, the indomitable fighting of the officers and men of the Imperial Armed Forces, the resolute determination of those on the home front to prosecute the total war, the justness of the Imperial Government's war aims, constitute factors which, of course, provide a readily understandable reason for the confidence of the nation in ultimate victory. But still another most important factor, too often easily overlooked, is Japan's success in her continental policy. In that respect, especially noteworthy is her unimpaired military position on the China mainland which facilitates the cooperation offered by her continental neighbors in the prosecution of the common war. This is a most important factor, because Japan's total war strength at present cannot be evaluated apart from the enormous economic cooperation given by her continental neighbors whose combined area, significantly, is as large as that of the United States itself.

It must be recalled that the War of Greater East Asia brought about a complete change in the character of the China Affair which thereby was made a part of the war against the United States and Britain, the common enemies of East Asia. It must be recalled, too, that the realization was simultaneously reached that, in order to win the war, use of the material resources of Japan's continental neighbors should be made to the fullest extent and as advantageously as possible. Thus, Japan's primary efforts have been directed toward this end during the past several years.

The great contribution that has already been rendered to Japan by Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, and North China is too well known to be reiterated at this time. As to that from South China, a recent Domei dispatch from Canton speaks of great potentialities toward prosecution of the common war. The report says in part: "The natural resources which are already being developed in the newly occupied areas include tungsten, antimony, coal, timber and cotton. The coal deposits at Shaokuan, which are reputed the largest in this area, is sufficient to cover the requirements of the munitions factories in the Canton area. The coal, iron, tungsten, manganese, antimony, zinc and sulphur found along the border region of Kwangtung Province are also being developed under the direction of Japanese engineers. Timber found in Kwangsi Province is already being shipped to shipyards in Canton and Hongkong. Seventy per cent of the cotton produced in Kwangsi Province has already been successfully marketed." And what is especially encouraging, the dispatch says that rice production in the Pearl River delta region has been increased 27 per cent through the introduction of the two-crops-a-year system and improved methods of cultivation under Japanese guidance.

The control of extensive interior lines of communications on the continent by the Japanese Forces has made possible the exchange of Saigon rice and Indo-China coal with the cotton products of South China, the Domei dispatch points out as an instance of the augmentation of cooperation with Japan's war effort by her continental neighbors.

The circumstances being such, it is but natural that Japan's policy has been to secure Chinese cooperation whether in North, Central, or South China. To that end, Japan has been exerting her best efforts toward assuring the Chinese masses the best living conditions possible in the existing wartime situation. This thoughtful consideration of the welfare of these continental neighbors has been gradually understood by them and it is bearing fruit. They have come to realize the utter trueness of the principle of common life and death for Japan and China, a principle which was so ardently advocated by the late President Wang Ching-wei. This situation constitutes a most important factor contributing to Japan's confidence in her ability to continue the war for the next twenty years or more, as long as may be necessary to attain eventual victory.

A Year Ago Today

May 12, 1944

Imperial Units operating in the sector west of the Peking-Hankow Railway have annihilated the main body of the Tang En-po army in the area southeast of Loyang and continued their advance, an Imperial Headquarters' communique revealed.

* * *

The war results achieved by the Imperial Forces in the Honan operations and ascertained up to May 6 were announced as 19,500 dead bodies abandoned by the enemy, 4,031 taken prisoner and 81 guns of various kinds captured.

* * *

Imperial Air Units in the China area made three attacks on the Suichwan airfield, advance base of the U.S. air force in China and shot down seven planes and set ablaze or damaged 38 more. Our losses were five planes.

Reaching High "C"

The road foreman knocked at the door, much perturbed as the lady jumped up from the piano. "Excuse me," he said, hesitating, "was that you singing?"

"Why, yes," replied the lady curiously.

"Well, next time you sing I wish you wouldn't hang on to that top note so long. The men have knocked off three times already, thinking it was the noon whistle."

THE BASIS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

Monroe Doctrine Utilized to Further Imperialistic Aims

By SHIGEKA NAKANISHI
(From the Manshu Keizai)

In discussing the keynote of American diplomacy let us first take up the policy pursued by America in her early days. The early American foreign policy was fixed on virtual isolationism. The principle of freedom was her national motto, and she was not to be easily influenced by the ideas and moves of other nations. Even as late as 1873 when the First Armed Neutrality League was formed at the instance of Russia for the protection of neutrality on the high seas, America was unwilling to join the league. It was Russia who with Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, and other neutral countries having consummated the creation of the league, proposed to America that she become a party to it; but the latter declined to accede on the ground of non-interference in European affairs.

Characteristic of the American diplomacy from the time of her independence was the principle of non-interference in foreign affairs and at the same time the insistence on being left alone. Virtually it was a policy of exclusivism. However, her isolationist idea gradually paved the way for the birth of the Monroe Doctrine which was proclaimed by President James Monroe in 1823. The proclamation had two primary aims, both of which were intended to warn European nations against their encroachments on the Americas. The first lay in the prevention of the Holy Alliance from interfering with the British colonies in Central and South America when England asked America to make a joint declaration in opposition to it. The other was the result of the Russian advance from Alaska to California, and the declaration by Alexander I of Russia that those regions in the Pacific Coast from the Bering Sea down to the north latitude 51 degrees would be regarded as Russian territory.

The doctrine, besides being primarily based on the principle of non-interference with the affairs of the Americas, provided for two more aims: non-colonization of the Americas by European Powers, and in lieu of these demands America would not meddle with the affairs of Europe. Thus what the Monroe Doctrine stood for in those days was exclusively the question of self-preservation and self-protection.

Non-Interference Policy Ignored

Next we want to discuss how America herself came to disregard these principles. With the development of her national strength, the Monroe Doctrine gradually came to lose its early meaning, existing only in name.

Instances are many where the principle of non-interference virtually became the principle of "interference." It was America herself who, after warning all other nations from interfering with the Americas, claimed the right to meddle in the domestic and foreign affairs of the American nations. We need not delve into the question of the Venezuela boundary dispute which continued from 1895 to 189[illegible], and in which America finally interfered. Previous to this, in 185 when Britain and France asked the Spanish Government to help drive out from Cuba the troublesome revolutionists who were being assisted by the Americans, the United States opposed it on the ground that it was foreign interference. However, when America got the report that Colombia was attempting to put the old Panama Canal under a joint control with some European nation, U.S. Secretary of State Blaine vigorously opposed it claiming that such an undertaking was a clear contravention of the Monroe Doctrine.

Thus the non-interference principle gradually began to be utilized as a basis for interference. Moreover, President Theodore Roosevelt, in his Congressional message of 1904, advocated, a "Big Stick" policy which was a sort of new Monroe Doctrine favoring an international police system.

Even if the idea of self-preservation and self-protection was tolerated by others in the early days of American history, though such could not be justly recognized under international law; yet as things developed, it was America alone who put her own convenient interpretation to it. She came to consider it her exclusive right and privilege to interpret it as she saw fit.

While enforcing such a non-colonization principle, it was America herself who dared to act to the contrary. This is seen in her annexation of Texas and other Mexican territories. It was in 1844 when the people of Texas rose against the Mexican Government that America saw the chance to annex it against the will of Mexico. Though at first she was reluctant to take such a step, when Britain proposed to France to put Texas under their joint control, America came out in the open and annexed it. Later, taking advantage of a boundary dispute, America declared war against Mexico, and as a result she acquired more Mexican territory. This is claimed by an American historian as the blackest spot in her history! Likewise she took over Guam Island, as the result of the Spanish-American War, as well as the Philippines. She obtained the right to dig the Panama Canal as a price for the recognition she gave to the Republic of Panama.

Monroe Doctrine Disregarded

Such instances are too many to mention, yet in truth what was at first innocently claimed as the basis for the Montroe Doctrine—the principles of non-interference and non-colonization—became gradually the grounds for America's infringement on other nations' rights.

Now we want to take up how the Monroe Doctrine worked on the rest of the Americas themselves. Although the doctrine was primarily aimed to protect the interests of the Americas, it began to reap huge profits for the United States, and it was only inevitable that it began to be a detriment to others. In other words, America's attitude toward them became clearly that of the strong arm, which can be seen in the statement made by Secretary of State Olney that an American order is an American law.

The result was that the rest of the Americas came to stand in opposition to it. When in 1929 President Hoover made a goodwill tour of the Americas he said that the "Big Stick" had nothing to do with the Monroe Doctrine, and thus tried to appease them with a sort of new Good Neighbor Policy. Since the time of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, America has tried to win over the Americas under the name of Pan-Americanism, thus designing to turn them into her own colony. America has always been given to sharp practices, using her power and stratagem, to make them abandon their neutrality so as to be with her in the turmoil. Will they ever wake up? Will they ever become self-conscious? Will these American principles be as President Wilson said, "the matter of definition, interpretation and application of the Monroe Doctrine is solely in the hands of America?" Whether it will be so or not depends upon the efforts of the people in the rest of the Americas, as well as the future development of this war.

America's Insincerity Spreads

Next, I want to discuss America's East Asiatic policy. The advance of American interference to the Pacific areas was carried out on similar lines as those applied to the Americas. Starting with the Mexican War of 1846, after which she advanced to the Pacific Coast. She purchased Alaska and the Aleutians from Russia in 1867. Then she occupied Midway, Samoa and the Pago Islands. In 1884 not only did she obtain Pearl Harbor from the Hawaiian Government but by instigating the native insurgents she succeeded in overthrowing the Kingdom, and setting up a puppet government which she finally annexed. After her occupation of these Pacific islands, she began to fortify them. In this respect, what she did to the Philippines which she gained as the result of the Spanish-American War, is too well known to mention any further.

America's aggression in East Asia was pushed forward in about the same way as her "Monroe Doctrine" policy only differing in the application of such terms. As the open door, territorial integrity or good neighbor policy, so as to make it sound better to the Asiatics.

John Hay's so-called Open Door Policy was announced in 1899, the year following America's occupation of the Philippines. At the time of this declaration America knew she was lagging behind other nations in the acquirement of interests in China, hence she aspired to secure her position by virtue of this principle which provided for equality of commercial opportunity. In fact, where the others were satisfied with partial holdings in China, America wanted to make the whole of China her sphere of influence. She had enough confidence in her commercial ability backed by her great wealth, and knew that she could come out the winner no matter who her competitors were. Thus her Chinese policy was naturally based on selfishness, suspicion, jealousy, and caution.

In other words, at the time of the announcement of the Open Door Policy its application was to be confined in certain special areas, but when the Nine Power Treaty went into force subsequently it came to cover "the whole Chinese territory." This had the effect of changing the nature of obligations on the part of the other powers, resulting in a great benefit for America—the change being from the obligations they owed under the Open Door Policy when they held a positive, active sphere of interest to that of a passive, negative sphere of interest under the Nine Power Treaty. In short, America's game was to beat others in China when she hoisted those policies on China.

Thus we can see plainly that it was America's East Asiatic policy, like her Pan-American policy, that gradually changed from the original non-interference principle to that of actual interference. Likewise with the evolution of the original non-colonization principle to that of actual colonization, her Asiatic diplomacy was clearly based on her imperialism.

Many Americans know that such policies are a sham, as is evidenced from the statement of Professor Witton of Princeton University. He said: "The way America is pushing her political activities in Asia, which cannot be tolerated in the Americas, is clearly a violation of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine." Thus he corrected the mistaken view of the principle which must stand on the principle of reciprocity, and on that alone.

In conclusion, the result of the clash between America's Asiatic diplomacy conceived of imperialism and the self-protective policy of Japan and other East Asiatic nations is what has brought about the current war.

PATH OF PLUTOCRACY

Some Interesting Historical Facts Cited

By G. MASUI

I

In one of his books written on the threshold of the Twentieth Century regarding the general condition of the United States, the noted British writer H.G. Wells predicted the "steady" development of an exploiting and devastating plutocracy, leading perhaps to Caesarism, and a progressive decline in civilization and social solidarity." In this particular, namely, The Future in America, he further says: "There seems to be an economic process going on that tends to concentrate first wealth and then power in the hands of a small number of adventurous individuals of no very high intellectual type and a sustained disorder of local and political administration. Correlated with this is a great increase in personal luxury and need. In all these respects, there is a strong parallelism between the present condition of the United States and the Roman Republic in the time of the early Caesars."

Again, the same author brings out a decade later in his Outline of History "a very marked general resemblance between the political and social life of the Romans in the century between the fall of Carthage and the rise of Caesar and Caesarism and that of the United States and or the British Empire after the Great War." He then goes on to describe the condition of Rome's political and social life in the following words:

"All the Empire was festering with discomfort, anxiety, and discontent in the century after the destruction of Carthage; a few men growing very rich, and the majority of people found themselves entangled in an inexplicable net of uncertain prices, jumpy markets, and debts; but yet there was no way at all of stating and clearing up the general discontent. The political history of the concluding century of Roman republicanism is a history of insurrectionary leaders and counter revolutionary leaders. Most of the former are manifestly unscrupulous adherents who try to utilize the public necessity and unhappiness for their own advancement."

Was Under Roosevelt

When H. G. Wells made his prophecy of the future of America, the United States was under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, under whose administration America built her modern navy and laid the foundation for American plutocratic imperialism, or Caesarism, in the word of Wells. It was this American President who declared: "There will be peace in the Pacific, only if we are strong enough to enforce it." Now, what H. G. Wells failed to perceive at the time of his writing is the historical fact that the United States had already been in possession of plutocracy even at that time and American imperialism had its special earmark in its plutocratic tendency of a most subversive character. Nay, one may even trace the mental phase of American imperialism to the time of Thomas Jefferson, the author of a particular brand of democracy bearing his own name. And this means that the spirit of American national foundation is essentially imperialistic, for it was Thomas Jefferson who wrote the Declaration of Independence. Now, Jefferson is usually regarded by American historians as a perfect statesman and idealist and indeed his utterances have often shown his lofty ideals and idealism. But he was ready to throw away his idealism when he came to face some sordid object in view and indeed such an occasion presented itself by the purchase of Louisiana from France. True, the United States paid a paltry sum of 15 million dollars, American historian Willis Mason West says of Jefferson's role in the purchase of the Louisiana territory: "Man of peace as he was, he had said that such portions of the vast domain of dying Spain as we wanted must come to us in time,—by force if necessary. But late in 1801 fell a thunderbolt: Spain had secretly ceded Louisiania back to France, then the most aggressive and powerful of European nations. Congress hastily passed a war appropriation; and Jefferson, in spite of his French sympathies, saw that we must at once fight or purchase." Although Napoleon finally consented to sell the territory at the petty sum of 15 million dollars, it was clear that the United States had resorted to intimidation in negotiations with France. Jefferson said that France had become America's foe "by the laws of Nature" whatever that meant, and threatened to "marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation" against France. Naturally, the attitude of the United States invoked much protest and criticism on the part of French statesmen and diplomats. For instance, Talleyrand said: "The Americans are devoured by pride and ambition and mean at any cost to rule alone in the whole continent. . . . The only means of putting an end to their ambition is to shut them up within the limits Nature seems to have traced for them,—east of the Mississippi. Moreover, the United States took advantage of the ambiguous wording of the treaty with France by which the purchase of Louisiana was made and thus further expanded its territory at the expense of France.

Only the Beginning

But this was only the beginning of America's imperialistic expansion. And the whole world knows the steady territorial expansion of America during the subsequent period of a century. The enumeration of such major events as the following is sufficient to reveal America's lust for new lands and power:

1. The declaration of war against England, June 18, 1812. This war was not caused by England's impressments of American sailors, as upheld by President Madison's special message to Congress recommending a declaration of war. But the real reason was the desire of a small group of American politicians who wished to utilize war as a means of uniting the members of the Union. These reckless warmongers who were called "War Hawks" by their contemporaries who expected to end the war in one glorious campaign of conquest. Henry Clay, who was one of the leaders of this group said in Congress with his characteristic American bombast: "I am not stopping at Quebec, but I would take the whole continent." But the country on a whole was rather indifferent and New England in particular regarded the struggle as "Mr. Madison's war".

2. The United States declares war on Mexico, May 11, 1846. President Polk wanted California as well as Texas. Mexico was weak in power but refused to sell these territories to America at the latter's threats and intimidation. Polk sent General Zachary Taylor with an American force into the disputed territory where his position threatened a Mexican city across the Rio Grande. The Mexicans demanded a withdrawal. Taylor refused and crossed the river after an engagement with the Mexican troops. Polk announced to Congress: "War exists and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico." Congress accepted the pretext and adopted the war declaration.

Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, the United States sent troops to seize California and New Mexico (territory which included besides the modern States of those names, most of the present Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming). In the treaty of peace, Mexico was forced to cede Texas as far as the Rio Grande and at the same time Mexico was forced to take a sum of 15 million dollars as payment for the other territory.

Annexed Hawaiian Islands

3. The United States forcibly and subversively annexed the Hawaiian Islands, July 7, 1898. It took half a century for the United States to annex Hawaii. Even for the Americans such a move seemed too unreasonable and indeed the method pursued by it in this attempt was so revolting that President Cleveland was utterly opposed to annexation. Cleveland sent a special commissioner to the islands to examine the conditions there and received the report that the American Minister to that country had taken a leading part in a conspiracy to overthrow the native regime. Cleveland wished to undo this "flagrant wrong" to a weak state and "hauled down the American flag." However, the question of annexation was at last carried out forcibly shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish War.

4. The United States declares war on Spain, April 25, 1898. This war is of so recent occurrence that many readers know it in full, but there are certain aspects that should be brought up. There is no doubt that there was much misrule by the Spanish Government in Cuba which fact created much unrest in the island. But this hardly constituted any serious problem for the United States. But American capitalists had large interests in Cuba's sugar industry and used powerful influence, open and secret, to secure American intervention, with a view to subsequent annexation by Congress. Then the explosion of the United States battleship Maine caused Congress to declare war on Spain on condition that America would not take Cuba. But when the war ended, America found herself in possession of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, paying for the last named the sum of 20 million dollars.

Now, it is interesting to recall one of the reasons advanced by the American imperialists of that time for the occupation of the Philippines, in view of the crafty attempts of the United States at present to drag the Soviet Union into the East Asian War. Those "expansionists" in America urged that it was the responsibility of the United States to check Russian advance and aggression in the Orient. On this point West says:

"For a decade, too, many thinkers had been looking with dread to Russia's steady advance in Asia, where she threatened to enforce a 'closed door' to the rest of the world, and perhaps to organize the countless millions of China in a world conflict against Western civilization. America in the Philippines would be a factor in the Asiatic question, and with England and Germany might check Russian aggression . . . . To fulfill these high duties, it was argued, would help, not hinder, in inspiring courage to graple with domestic evils. Cheek by jowl with these idealistic forces for expansion, of course, masqueraded mere commercial greed and gross pride of power".

(To Be Concluded)

THE SWEET POTATO

Importance of Tuber Grows With the War

By KI KIMURA

That sturdy, reliable staple and delightful delectable, the sweet potato is playing an important, significant but unheralded role in the current war. The Japanese Government has placed under its cultivation for the current year, 25,000,000,000 kan (93,750,000,000 kilograms) of this important staple product. Half of this total will be used toward bolstering the nation's food supply while the other half will be made into alcohol. Since alcohol extracted from the sweet potato is of a very good quality it will be used as fuel for the nation's war machine.

From where did this tiny, seemingly unimportant potato first immigrate into Japan? A careful persual through the records reveal that the "Satsuma-imo," as the sweet potato is commonly called by the Japanese, first drifted into the Ryukyu Islands from China. It was then presented to the feudal lord of Tanegashima as a gift from the feudal lord of Ryukyu. This is reputed to be the strange beginning of the sweet potato's official debut into the Flowery Kingdom from the island of Luzon in the Philippines. Therefore, it is interesting to note that this tiny tuberous rooted product, sometimes called a vegetable, sometimes termed a fruit, was the harbinger of Pan-Asianism, having linked together the countries of the Southern Regions, the Asiatic Continent and Japan, long, long ago. The sweet potato, in reality, should be credited as an ambassador of goodwill for bringing to realization the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It was in the year 1593 that a sweet potato seedling first migrated into China from the Philippines. In fact, Chen Chen-lung, a native of Min (Fukien Province), is said to have journeyed to Manila where he discovered endless patches of a strange trailing perennial herb, whose tuber was filling and delicious, being cultivated by the natives. Amazed by its overwhelming abundance and its favorable taste the Chinese itinerant brought some plants back with him to China. This marked the beginning of the sweet potato on the Asiatic contient where its cultivation sweep throughout the various parts of southeastern China. However, China being such a vast country, it remained completely unknown in the north.

During the first Ching Dynasty, one of the court ladies waiting on Emperor Kang-hsi happened to incur the displeasure of his majesty. This resulted in her being exiled to an isolated island somewhere in the China Sea.

Maiden Was Alive

After the elapse of some ten years, everyone thought the unfortunate maiden had passed away. But much to the surprise of everyone rumors reached the capital (then situated at Peking) that she was very much alive. The Emperor had her recalled immediately. When she reappeared in his majesty's court, the Emperor was taken aback to see that despite the rain and the wind and the sun she had to endure while living on the island, the court lady was healthy. There was freshness radiating from her rosy cheeks, and instead of being a thin, living corpse, she was corpulent.

Deeply perplexed the Emperor summoned her to his side and eagerly questioned, "How is it that you are so healthy and youthful-looking when the island I exiled you to is barren and known to be uninhabitable?"

"Yes, Your Majesty, the island is isolated and there isn't a single house or a living soul on it. At first I was able to find abode among the grasses. After roaming the island I found a grove of bamboo which reminded me of the Imperial Palace and I began to long for home. It was among the bamboo that I was able to find shelter during the night."

"But my child, what in the world did you find for nourishment and food? Surely, since there are no inhabitants on the island there couldn't have been any cereals growing."

"Luckily there was one strange plant growing in abundance. By digging its roots and eating it, I was able to eke out an existence."

"As I look at you, I find that your eyebrows are beautiful, your cheeks are full and rosy, your voice is clear and refreshing and you have grown nice and plump. You are much stouter than the women of the capital. Then it must be the roots of that strange plant which has marked such a change in you. That plant must have truly remarkable nourishment."

Following this conversation, Emperor Kang-hsi immediately dispatched an investigation commission to the island and had them bring back seedlings of this tuberous rooted plant. These, the Emperor ordered his farmers to cultivate. They proved to be the unknown sweet potato.

A bonze named Gikan was one of the first persons to introduce the "kansho" (another popular Japanese terminology for sweet potato) into the Ryukyu Islands. Emperor Kang-hsi is also known to have sent the sweet potato as a gift to the feudal lord of Ryukyu.

Seedlings of the "kansho" were planted over the length and breadth of the Ryukyu archipelago. They flourished in their new land of adoption, their cultivation spreading like wildfire among the local inhabitants. The harvest was rich and abundant.

Impressed by Value

Tanegashima Hisamoto, daimyo of Tanegashima situated southwest of Kyushu, was especially impressed by the value and usefulness of the sweet potato. He even dispatched a special request asking for some plants. The lord of Ryukyu complied by sending a large bamboo basket full of sweet potato seedlings. That was in the year 1693 or the 11th year of Genroku in our history. As a matter of fact, it was exactly four years before the loyal 47 ronins of Ako were to successfully avenge the tragic death of their lord and etch everlasting fame in the pages of Japanese history. It is also interesting to note that Tanegashima Hisamoto, the celebrity who first introduced the sweet potato into Japan, was a very intimate friend of Oishi Yoshio, the famous leader of the well-known 47 ronins, they were both ardent followers of Yamaga Soko.

It is also significant to point out that the island of Tanegashima, small as it is, has played a highly important and unforgetable part in Japanese history. For it was the so-called "front door" for European civilization seeking entrance into Japan, then a hermit nation in the eyes of the outside world. Furthermore, Tanegashima is internationally famous as the first soil of Japan to be touched by the country's first Occidental—that person being the adventurous Mendez Pinto. It was Pinto who brought the rifle into this country for the first time, the year being 1543. One hundred and forty-five years later the sweet potato made its initial debut on the same island. While the rifle today is a direct military weapon to smite the haughty Americans, fuel extracted from the sweet potato is partly responsible for the propelling of our aircraft which have been converted into deadly instruments of war to wreak havoc on the enemy.

Tanegashima, at that time, was governed by an independent clan although its relationship with the Satsuma domain was that of a suzerain. Thus it was very easy for the sweet potato to trek across the narrow strait from Tanegashima into Satsuma. And under the most favorable climatic and geographic conditions it flourished and was cultivated extensively. However it took forty years before it spread to other parts of Kyushu.

Finally recognizing its true worth, the Tokugawa Bakufu sent Aoki Kanyo to the land of Satsuma. He studied methods of cultivating the "Satsuma-imo" and also brought many plants back with him to Yedo (Tokyo). Aoki Kanyo, who later was to earn the name "Sweet Potato Professor," was instrumental in the sweet potato winning wide-spread popularity and importance throughout the Japanese Empire. Since Satsuma was the first part of the country where the sweet potato was grown, it became popularly known as "Satsuma-imo" and today commands a warm spot in the hearts of the Japanese as the "ace" among staple foodstuffs and an indispensable product fueling Japanese warplanes.

Threat or Promise?

Dad: "Son, how dare you hit your sister!"

Son: "Auntie made me."

Aunt: "Nonsense, I told you that if you hit her, I would never kiss you again."

Son: "Well, I couldn't let a chance like that slip by."

Change for the Better

"But you guaranteed that the watch would last me a lifetime."

"I know . . . but you didn't look very healthy the day you bought it."